ST. HELEN'S HOME.

E PARADISE IN THE BERKSHIRES FOR POOR CHILDREN OF THE CITY,

IN MEMORY OF A DAUGHTER, JOHN E. PARSONS.

OF THIS CITY, FOUNDS A NOBLE CHARITY

CHUSETTS-TURNED OVER TO THE

USE OF THE TRIBUNE'S TINY

FRESH AIR PILGRIMS of the North American continent few sections can equal, and none can surpass, for picturesque scenery. tecial prestige and historic interest the Berkshire region in Western Massachusetts. Its cluster of clearwater lakes, chief of which is the lovely Stockbridge owl, and its mountains, broken-topped and tree bedecked, up and around whose sides and summits the mists change their rich shades us the sun moves tien-these charms of landscape have worthily given to the Berkshires the unchallenged The Switzerland of America." Here, too Art has added to Nature beauty with two distinct types of architecture; the one modern, grand and harous, all that metropolitan wealth can hope sign, white exterior and green blinds, bespeaking simplicity and comfort, a style immortalized by the writings of Hawthorne and Mrs. Stowe. In addition to its picturesqueness and its social pre-emi without a visit to the Berkshires-this on will ever hold an unique position in American history by virtue of having been, at one time or an other, the home of many important personages. New-York. His legendary romance of the Princess" gathered its materials from a mountain thich overlooks the little village of Curtisvill Oliver Wendell Homes, the Dwights, the Field family, dgwicks, G. P. James, the novelist; the Beechers and Longfellow-all have lived here. Until two years ago an object of interest to visitors was the little red cottage, overlooking the Stockbridge Bowl, ormerly occupied by Nathaniel Hawthorne. The

cottage has since burned down. Aside from these natural, social and historic adrantages, however, the Berkshires, within the past few months, have acquired another feature, novel, permanent and beautiful. This new feature apted by a loving memory and supported by a big-hearted and open-handed generosity such as is rare to see. The generosity is that of John E. Parsons, New York's eminent lawyer; the memory is that of Miss Helen, his deceased and beloved daughter. The Expriness outflowing from this generosity is so at, both in amount and character, that hundredlittle Tribune Fresh Air children do now, and sands will in future, think of "St. Helen's Home" as the cheerlest and very best place this side of Para-

Forty years ago Curtisville was a thriving town. Water power was abundant, and within a radius of the mile dozens of mills were in operation. Later, steam was introduced and sounded the knell of in Mills were abandoned and soon toppled to decay; the operatives moved away, and ottages gradually took on the appearance of the Deserted Village." Centrally located stood two erge buildings, the inn and the village store and ice. These, too, had not escaped the general ate of desolation. Passing these buildings day fter day in his rides and drives, Mr. Parsens often sked himself the question, "Could not these build ngs be reclaimed; could they not be made useful? one of these drives this thought presented itself: Why couldn't these houses be utilized in entertaining poor children from the city?" It was a moment when thought and purpose were twin-born. eding carefully, Mr. Parsons inquired of the eighbors whether such an enterprise would cause inconvenience or annoyance. They said that It would not, but that, on the contrary, it would stir hem up and add to the life of their village, a truly reat desideratum in their own minds. tation with the manager of The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund the work of reconstruction began, and with what success the idea of Mr. Parsons materialized we now take pleasure in describing.

The inn, which is the larger of the two buildings. has two full-length porticos, each supported by six front, and two smaller porches to the ar. In the cellar are the kitchen, the laundry and The fittings are modern and complete. Both well and spring waters, carried through pipes, are at hand; the floor is cemented, 125 tons of cracked stone having been laid under it, and the wall. Clining-room, the dining-room of "the staff" and the and third floors are the girls' dormitory. There are guest chamber, sleeping aportments for the two scomen members of "the staff," also sleeping apartments for the servants, a storehouse and closets for clothing and medicines. Each bed is intended for wo children, and at the side of each is a large box with swinging lid, intended to hold wearing apparel. The boys' dormitory, which was formerly the village store and postoffice, contains a cemented basement, which will be fitted up with gymnastic apparatus: office, two bedrooms for attendants, a large assembly room, where Sunday-school will be held; a room on the second floor extending the full length of the building and used as a dormitory proper; also, a dark garret, which is used as a sort of Botany Bay for con-tractable subjects. 'The boys' sleeping apart-ments are furnished after the same style as those sed by the girls. Four dozen settees are scattered practical through the halls and rooms, and two clocks hang on the walls. The two effices and the rooms occupied "the staff" are carpeted with rugs and furnished with hard oak furniture, Mr. Parson's ore maxim being that the best is always the cheapest. To the rear are two good-sized lavatories, one the girls and one for the boys. The equipment of these two houses is all that could be desired.

stream of running water; for a fresh-air youngster with which to carry on business to the end of the is like a duck—he can live in the water more than half the time and enjoy every minute of the stay.

The beautiful stream of water which forms one of vesterday: the inlets of the Stockbridge Powl, and which courses between the inn and the boys' dormitory, in no which I never made, and I expect that there will slight degree influenced the selection of the site of be more. It is true that rigid economy and retrenchment Bot. Helen's Home." The stream is probably twenty ment must be the order of the day, for the law com-Fest. Helen's Home." The stream is probably twenty feet wide, and is crossed by a temporary bridge, which feet wide, and is crossed by a temporary bridge, whilch structure will soon be replaced by another of rustic character. The water is deep enough for good wading and yet shallow enough for safety. Extending from a safety of the department. I can get no more money, and extending from the department. I can get no more money, and extending from the department. I can get no more money, and extending from the department. I can get no more money, and extending from the department. I can get no more money, and extending from the department. I can get no more money, and extending from the department. I can get no more money, and extending from the department is the department. I can get no more money, and extending from the department is the department. I can get no more money, and extending from the department is the department. I can get no more money, and extending from the department is the department. I can get no more money and extending from the department is th to sit by the hour and dabble their feet in the water. A good percentage of more ambitious individuals, irls as well as boys, don their old clothes and squat hat down in the bottom of the stream. By popular verdict the water is the most highly appreciated part of the "home." The regular swimming place one mile to the north. Here the use of a low, sandy track, forming part of the Rowl and situated on the land of Mr. Leonard F. Beckwith, has been granted by the owner. Every afternoon from fifty to seventy-five little pligrims may be en trudging their way, generally with bate feet, to

this watery Mecca.
St. Helen's items is blessed with remarkable water facilities and privileges: for, in addition to the brook, the swimming beach and the water conducted through pipes for household use, there are a conduit and a ntain prospective. The conduit supplies power for a neighboring mill; its spray and roar are of nevering interest to the children. The fountain will e as nearly perfect as money and landscape garcening can make it. The head of water is a large spring on the hill to the rear. The pring is eight feet deep, with walled sides and a gravel bottom. of a grotto. The scene will be wild and rustic. A of a grotto. The scene will be wild and rustic. A large stone has been procured over which the fountain will play. Mr. Parsons had twenty men scarching through a period of three months to find a stone of guitable composition and artistic lines. The stone which was finally selected was found three-fourths of the control mile from the site of the fountain. It took four men, using twenty-four horse power, two weeks to get it to its present resting place. The stone weighs 16,000 pounds. The fountain will play over the one and thence fall late a watering frough. In Il the country there will be nothing of the kind ore beautiful. The fountain is, however, simply keeping with the sesthetic tastes of Mr. Parsons, delight is in rustic scenes, and whose country

at at Lenox, five miles from Curtisville, is replete

even gardens of the rustic type. The grounds surrounding the home are to have no end of attention. A beauful lawn has been graded and sodded to the east, reclaiming what was formerly a "patch" of bushes, rocks and sink-holes, down the stream, in the woods, walks will be graded and rustic seats built under and around the trees. The roads in front will be macadamized and a tri-angular park, across the road, will give additional

St. Helen's Home is at present entertaining 100 little New-York girls and boys, there being ufty of each sex. Not one moment of the day is lost. There are many forms of pleasure—swimming, reading, ridsee-saws, baseball, long walks, gathering flower and indoor games for diversion in rainy weather. The following letters, written by children to their friends in the city, will probably give an idea of the fun to be had at St. Helen's Home:

Dear Mama: I have a nice time, and we have nice eaten, and will you please send me 5 cents, and we ge at 6 o'clock in mern and go to bed b 6.

send us some money for to buy something in the train, and we go swimmin' every day and the lady is very kind to us.

The most interesting hour of the day cor meal time. At the sounding of the bugle-which, by the way, is a fish-horn-the lines are formed and toward the dining-room. grace is sung with plano accompaniment, and hands fall to." The quantities of bread, milk and other substantials make one think of Mynheer Van Tassel's homestead in Sicepy Hollow. In the course of a week the following menu is thoroughly discus-Lamb stew, pork and beans, chicken, pea soup corned beef, beef soup, dried beef, fish, pot-roast roast beef, catmeal, hominy, graham and white bread, cocoa, milk, jelly, apple butter, apple sauce, mococoa, milk, jelly, apple butter, apple sauce, lasses, honey, cookies, crackers, candy (on Sunda night), prunes, berries, eggs, polatoes and pudding Oatmeal, sugar, turnips, cabbages, crackers and flow are purchased by the barrel; leggs by the crate; 16 quarts of milk are consumed a day, lifty haves bread and thirty pounds of meat. the children attended church

bread and thirty pounds of meat.

On Sunday last the children attended church at the village meeting-house. Many of them were it their bare feet. One side of the church was reserved for them, and they completely filled it. Dr. Henry M. Field, of New-York, was the preacher. The doctor considerately selected Gospel hymns for his service, so that the children might join in the singing. The youngsters sang with such gusto that even the members of the village choir were pleased to stop singing and merely listen. Little attention was given to time: the Fresh-Airs "set the pace," and the organist was content to follow. Dr. Field, in addressing the children, spoke of his travels in Africa. He impressed on the children the truth which missionaries have learned in dealing with the slave-trade and with the African chiefs, namely, that "everybody will be kind to you if you are kind to everybody." In concluding, Dr. Field addressed his remarks to the olde people of the corgregation. He spoke thrillingly of the future of Africa, the evangelization of the Dark Continent, and the part is people will play in combination.

through the dinner hour. On leaving, the doctor said:

"This is a wonderful institution. When in Morocco I was told that there are no asylume, no charities, no hospitals in that country. The insance are chaited, like wild animals, to a stake. This Home is the most beautiful thing I have seen in a long time. My brother David comes down here every afternoon, the children all know him by name; they climb over him and he trots them on his knee, singing Mother Goose melodies to them. St. Helen's will furnish amusement for David all summer."

Every afternoon at the hour for tea many visitors come to the Home. On sanday last the visiting party was a merry one. David Dudley Field, who is eighty-nine years of age; members of the family of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, parents of the Governor of Massachuseits; Mrs. John H. Inman, Mrs. Birdseye Blakeman, John S. Barnes and family, Mrs. Nellson, Mrs. Frank Hoffman and many others were visitors. Watson, the coachiman of David Dudley Field, played the violin and sang for the children.

St. Helen's Home will be a model institution of the kind. Mr. Parsons's idea is that everything shall be first class and that nothing shall be omitted to make the children as happy and as comfortable a possible. "The staff," whose sole duty is to entertain the children, consists of the following: Miss Alice V. Hart, of Virginia; Miss Mary M. Irvin and Mosers, H. N. Bassler and D. M. Jones, of Pennsylvania, William D. Parsons, a nephew of The Tribune Fresh-Air manager, is the superintendent of st Helen's Home, Mr. Parsons has enjoyed several year of experience in Fresh-Air work at "Life's" Fresh-Air Village, situated at Bronchville, Cons.

THE TWENTY-SECOND STARTS FOR HOME.

ON ITS WORK AT THE STATE CAMP. Peekskill, N. Y., July 29.-The work of the 22d Regiment at the State camp is done. The last dril early this morning was performed in the rain, and from then on the men began to be anxious to get left Roa Hook at 3:20 p. m. General Porter, Colonei Phisteres, Colonel Hall, U. s. A., Colonel Henry, Colonel Story, Captain Thurston, Captain Shepard private apartments of the superintendent. The second and Lieutenant Hardin, U. S. A., remain at headquarters and will stay there all of next week, is almost described. is almost deserted to night. The Engineer Corps of the 71st Regiment, under Sergeant Austin, is here. but they number only a dozen men. They and the men of the Ordnance Department will take care of the State officers who are to remain in camp next

State headquarters staff before leaving, and when bidding them farewell, General Porter said that he wished to compliment the regiment on the work it had done during the week, and to thank officers as well as men for their strict attention to military dutie Colonel Phisterer and Colonel Story also had some plensant words to say. It has been a most beneficial week for the regiment, and particularly the Signal Corps. Lieutenant Hedge said before leaving that the nbers of the First Brigade Corps were now all ex-

memoers of the First brigade corps were now an ex-perts. "We have had any amount of theoretical knowledge, but this week in camp has made the boys practical signal men."

The 1st hattery, of New York, and a battery of the Regular Army from the Fert Hauditon barrachs will occupy the camp during the coming week. The bat-terymen will march all the way to Peekskill, encamping at Cortlandt Park and Croton; on the way. They will reach Peekskill on Monday.

MR. ANDREWS SAYS ECONOMY IS NECESSARY. W. S. Andrews, the new Street Cleaning Commis-

the road, in front of the ina, is a large barn; this shoner, is much displeased with the way some newspapers are foretelling how he is arranging to meet the deficiency which exists in his department. He requisition on rainy days.

A freshelt "horse," to be ideal, must have a has only about \$790,000 of the origina, \$2,200,000 "Many statements have been attributed to me

STOLEN PAPERS HAD BEEN HIDDEN.

George Kirnan, a banker, living at Sag Harbor, L. L. has had a peculiar experience with robbers. On last sanday night his house was robbed and a number of valuable papers stolen, including a number of mort-gages, deeds, checks and other papers. Yesterday Mr Kirnan received a letter which was unsigned, but dated and postmarked Jersey City, saying that th papers stolen from his house were buried between the park fence and the railroad track in Sag Harbor. The exact spot was carefully indicated. Mr. Kirnan tSought some one was making sport of bim, but took the chance and made an investigation. He found the papers at the place mentioned, estrefully wrapped up to keep them from being damaged.

A FATAL DUEL IN MISSOURI

Brownington, Mo., July 29.-A duel with pistols took place in the street here late on Thursday between E. C. Morris, of Brownington, and J. Vanderford, of Clinton. Morris was mortally wounded just below the right shoulder-hlade, and Vanderford was to entirely covered by a house, and its capacity is a compared by a house, and its capacity is that in the thigh. The trouble grew out of Vanderford's attentions to Morris's daughter. Twelve or fourteen shots were fired at close range. Vanderford was arshots were fired at close range. Vanderford was ar-rested and hurrled off to Clinton. Morris is still allye,

A CHEAP EXCURSION TO CHICAGO

More than one handred and fifty passengers started yesterday at 11 o'clock from the Grand Central Station over the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad for the World's Fair. It was the first of the World's Fair cheap excursion trains over this line and was made up of six day vestibule passenger coaches and one combination baggage car and smoker. It was in command of the passenger agent, W. H. Welch. An accommodation train started at 11:25 and was ordered to stop at small stations and meet the excursion train at Albany. The train is timed to arrive in Chicago at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

AND OTHER ARTISTIC FEATURES.

DO-THE PICTURES AND SCULPTURES-WORK BY STUDENTS-INDUSTRIAL

[PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Chicago, July 17 .- A last look at that which is the Athes." artistic in the Eair embraces the entire contents buildings themselves might well invite a renewal of the detailed discussion to which they were recently subjected in The Tribune. It is frequently said here, and it is a remark to which it would be difficult to take exception, that the architecture is the most beautiful feature of the Fair. It may be added that no other feature is likely to have a more profound influence in the higher develop ment of America in the coming decades. The instruction which it affords to the throngs of people who come to Chicago from all points of the compass, from the large cities and from towns and villages and the smallest settlements, is not, on That is to say, the precise | 50 lesson which the architecture of the Fair teaches is one bearing upon problems of monumental work. country are matters of ornament and detail. the broad significance of the larger edifices is what will mean most in the cultivation of a better taste among the people.

The Illinois Building and the Government Build ing are here to illustrate the worst phase of architectural art in America. The Administration and Art and Agricultural buildings are here to show the other side of the question, and they are bound They will do it vaguely and through processes so subtle as to be almost imperceptible. but no matter how they do it, they will do it for buildings. The analysis of them in The Tribune emphasized their beauty considered as nure monuments of structure and design. Studying them by the trees and turf of summer, and animated by thousands of men and women-they are apprehended as one complex and magnificent spectacle which touches the imagination in many different an appreciation of what is fine and strengthening in art. The splender of the architecture cannot be realized without a visual experience. that it becomes truly such a source of delight and stimulus as no other architectural creation of the

century is to the same extent.

The collections in the Art Building are less uniform than the architecture of the Fair in adher-Among the pictures and sculptures it is the other dreds of poor pictures scattered through the buildstate of activity and constant improvement in the construction of a National school which it would be hard to praise too cordially.

State of activity and constant improvement in the construction of a National school which it would be hard to praise too cordially.

Man's," a West st. Illusor store, where they can get a sarsaparlia bettle full of whiskey of the vilest sort—savaparlia bettle full of wh

THE SCHOOL EXHIBITS.

That is, after all, what is of most consequence to Americans just now, the condition of their own art, and although no account can be attempted of the objects which all Europe has poured into the Liberal Arts Building it would fill an issue of The Tribune, a few remarks on our exhibit there may be made. They have reference to two sections, to the work of the art schools and to the products of industrial and applied art. The studied and the said of the said of the could be said I wasn't suffering from any disease that he could deproducts of industrial and applied art. The stu-There is little puerifity in the exhibit of work by students. Even if it is chiefly the exhibit of those who will always be amateurs, the organizers have at least shown that the amateurs are well trained and can make much more respectable pictures for their friends than they could up to within the last few years.

INDUSTRIAL ART.

The industrial art in the American section leaves.

glass, but not much that is artistic. The Tiffany Glass Company takes the lead and has a really pumping forces, touring up flower beds, damaging gardens pumping flower beds, damaging gardens garden brilliant exhibit. John Lafarge, whose strined glass is as remarkable in its way as are his oil in for riles until he was covered with foam and nearly paintings and water-colors, has not sent any of it to the Fair. In the department of coronies there is the stable. Next day, however, he was nearly as bad to the grant word with foam and nearly as bad. is one very good collection. The ware of the Rockwood Pottery Company of Cheinnati is original and highly artistic in its forms and colors.

The state of the state. Next day, however, he was nearly as had as when I first rode him, and every day for a fortnight I was obliged to race him along the turnpike several miles.

My: my: How he did buck! I was so lame at the end My: my: How he did huck! I was so lame at the end of two weeks that I could scarcely walk to my office, but the publishing houses—Houghton, Mifflin & Co., there is also some good decorative art in a number of bindings which appear in the exhibits of the publishing houses—Houghton, Mifflin & Co., there will refrished.

My: my: How he did huck! I was so lame at the end of two weeks that I could scarcely walk to my office, but the publishing houses—Houghton, Mifflin & Co., there will refrished. Harper & Brothers, McClurg & Co., the Century Company and the Scribners. But it is to the sit-versmiths and jewellers that the most beautiful exhibits in the American section of the Liberal from insomnta is to get a broking pony and ride as hard for many and the section of the gravition in the section of the gravition of the gravitio Arts Building are due. In the pavilion of the Gorham Manufacturing Company there is a life. size statue of Columbus, medelled by Bartholdi and made of silver. It is a fine piece of easting and is equal to some of the bronzes in the Art Building. The principal value of the Gorbam company's exhibit lies, however, in its enamelled silver, its carved leather, its metal mountings to Reokwood vases and its dinner sets. The designs | "sir!" most in vogue have all one noticeable characteristic. Although the formal and stately patterns of the simple Colonial silver are still revived and the simple Colonial silver are still revived and shandly, "ancils as sweet by any other name, and sheep blandly, "ancils as sweet by any other name, and sheep adapted, both the Gorhams and the Tiflenys have adapted, both the Gorhams and the Tiflenys have ignored it upon this occasion. They have throughout preferred natural to geometric and other linear ferms for their ornamentation. One of Tiflany's finest tea sets is based in its decoration on the flora of America, and is covered with bartereups. flora of America, and is covered with buttercups, flora of America, and is covered with but tereups, marigoids, dogword, carnations and other biossoms. The motives used are conventionalized by the best American silversmiths, but are treated generally with a freedom which makes the most characteristic effect one of a natural, flexible tendency. The workmarship is carried to a degree of perfection which is unsurpassed in European shops. In fact the Royal Maseum of Bellin has pur-based several pieces of American silverware for its

with bridges, fences, roads, fountains, grottoes and ART AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. collection of modern work in the metal. That is even gardens of the rustic type.

LONGSHORE NOMENCLATURE.

SOME CLOSING NOTES ON THE BUILDINGS PAYING OFF THE MEN WHO UNLOAD BANANA STEAMERS-A CURIOUS ROLL-CALL.

Do you want to see the hardest crowd of citizens WHAT THE ARCHITECTURE AT THE FAIR WILL, in New-York!" said a fruit importer to a Tribune rethat he would like to see an assembly of such distinc

> "Come around then to No. 228 Greenwich-st. watch us pay off the men who have been unloading the cargo of bananas brought up from Port Limon by

of the Art Building and a great deal elsewhere a big basement. From the ridge-pole to the cement than in that structure to which it would be interesting to give attention if it were possible. The There were 10,000 bunches in the place. The fruit was in all stages of development, from grass-green to of this royal fruit of the tropics. The ripe fruit wa all ready for sale and shipment, while the green prouct was in "ripening rooms," which would make the greenest of it salable in three days. Outside the ten

greenest of it salable in three days. Outside the temperature was close to zero; within the ripening rooms coal and oil stoves brought it up to 70 degrees. The bunches of bananas hung from the ratters and were stacked up in great piles on the floors, so that it was difficult to move around.

But the masses of the staple product of Bluefields, Jamaica and the 1sle of Banes were not the only things that impressed the reporter in the building. His attention was riveted on a large number of men, who pushed and jostled each other on the first floor waiting their turn to be called up before a little window in a small compartment on one side of the room, where sat a paymaster dealing out silver coin. It was a mottey and interdemation throng, gathered up from the lowest slums of the city, a ragged and battered lodging house army. They were of all shades of complexion and of all nationalities—whites, negroes. Americans, Irish, Hebrews, French, etc. Poverty-stricken, whiskey sodden and weather-beaten, with stricken, whiskey sodden and weather-beaten, will here and there a face that bore some indication that the owner had a character, or had had once, the pushed and shoved each other about among the swining bunches of bananas that hung from the cross

A man of giant stature and a voice and manner like a mate of a Mississippi River steambout called the men up to the paymaster's window, by name or number, as they were recorded in a time-book which he held in his were recorded in a time-book which he held in ass hand, and amounced the amount each one had earned. Some of these names are not recorded in the City Directory, as witness these samples as they fell from the lips of the big man in a hoarse mumble, with oc-casional comments more or less interesting; "No 22-Mixed Ale." One dollar and thirty cents," "Mixed Ale" shambled forward from behind a brunch of bommas, and his bleared countenance was corrugated into as near a semblance of Joy as it was possible to assume while the coin fell into his horny nalms.

No. 23-Black-and Tan. Seventy-five cents. What

palms.

"No. 23—Rlack-and Tan. Seventy-five cents. What you trembling about "

"Cold, boss." replied the tail and shivering mulatto who answered to the name of Black and Tan.

"No. 25—Jack the Ripper. One dollar and tencents. (Aside to the reporter)—That's Frenchy No. 2, who came near being hung for the murder of old Shakespeare over in the East River Hotel. If they hadn't got Frenchy No. 1 they would have hanged this 'ere Frenchy."

"No. 25—Good for Nothing. Fifty cents.

"No. 25—Notsy Kelly. One dollar.

"No. 25—Drunken Murphy. One dollar and forty cents. (Aside)—That's one of the best chemists in New York City, but he can't get over his love of run.

"No. 29—Come Pete. Twenty-five cents. (Aside)—You see, I knock off 75 cents I let him have two days ago to keep him from starying or freezing while he was wnitting for the steamer to come in.

"No. 20—Dutch Henry. Two dollars. (Aside)—That ain't Dutch Henry the burglar: It's his consin. He's a pretty good worker.

No. 31—Gray Mustache. One dollar and tencents. (Aside)—That's an expoliceman. He's too proud to let us know his real name, so he answers to the call of Gray Mustache.

"No. 32—The Black Minister. One dollar.

"No. 33—Lauting Moke. Righty cents. (Aside)—That's all that's left of a misspent life and \$50,000.

"No. 32—The Black Minister. One dollar.

"No. 34—Sam Bill. Sixty cents. (Aside)—That man is an ex-Alderman from West Hoboken.

"No. 34—Sam Bill. Sixty cents. (H; Does the boss know you sin't all here? (Aside)—That man is an ex-Alderman from West Hoboken.

"No. 35—Brocky Sam. One dollar. (Aside)—That thim in a hospital not long ago and cut off three of his fingers.

"No. 36—Brocky Sam. One dollar. (Aside)—That in the second of the content of

one national discrete series and the series are series and the ser

d last election day.
So, 40 Bag and All. Two dollars. (Aside)—His So, 40 Bag and All. two drowned, bag and all, the saying is. The name stack to the family ever the saying is.

No. U-Franklin st. Sheeny. One dollar and twenty cents. - No. 42-Jack McCarty. (Aside)-He's an ex-prize

a eight to be in better business nomenclature him to california."

Finis the roll-call with its curious nomenclature from the roll-call with its curious nomenclature at on for fully 200 numbers, and the banana not on for fully 200 numbers little window, got bullers filled up to the casher's little window, got otherwise filled up to the casher in the throng were it more window, "Little Valler," the "Black Fruit roll," Little Valler," the "Black Fruit casher in the casher in

ONE CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

said I wasn't suffering from any disease that he could dedents make a very good showing, and of course they indirectly reflect credit upon the instructors. All the important cities are represented—New-York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Chicago. One does not look to students for work of much positive value, and there is nothing in the collection of paintings, drawings and models which needs to be singled out from the rest. What it is sufficient to find in the galleries is a volume of work which needs to be singled out from the rest. What it is sufficient to find in the galleries is a volume of work which needs to be singled out from the rest. What it is sufficient to find in the galleries is a volume of work which needs to be singled out from the rest. What it is sufficient to find in the galleries is a volume of work which needs to be singled out from the rest. which needs to be singled out from the rest. What it is sufficient to find in the galleries is a volume of work which speaks favorably for the diffusiveness of art education in the large cities, and an average of eleverness which gives hopes of some welcome recruits to the ranks of professional painters and designers in the yearly harvest. There is little purifity in the exhibit of work by the stable and broke several pickets. There he is little purifity in the exhibit of work by the stable and broke several pickets. There he is little purifity in the exhibit of work by the stable and broke several pickets. There he is a streak of lightons. But and broke several pickets. There he is a streak of lightons. We have been and and called him plain Rtp. The first ride I less than and called him plain Rtp. The first ride I less to him farnished excitement for the whole villago. Two him farnished excitement for the whole villago.

The industrial art in the American section leaves a great deal to be desired, and the satisfactory exhibits are found at long intervals. The furniture is in the main poor. There is considerable stained glass, but not much that is artistic. The Tiffany main tendence to get off his back. When the men let go of the bride he began to buch, He would go at a gailop when he went at all, but he would go at a gailop when he went at all, but he would stop now and then to tailoige in more bucking. Presently he changed his tactics and went from one street to quother, across lots, in the main poor.

thoroughly refreshed."

"Do you still ride the pony!"

"No. By the time I was cured of sleeplessness I had broken Rip to ride, and I sold him for double the sum I ad poid for him. My advice to anybody who is suffering

PROUGHT UP IN A SHEEP PASTURE of asked for turkey, Mrs. Codbooker," said the Chi-

cago hoarder in deliberate tones.

"And you received it, sir," answered the landledy init. "I gave you the drumstick myself."
"Inen, madam, this turkey was a monstree ty."

"It had four legs and a board."

longer at your table. I bid you good day."

The Chicago bearder are-e, placed his gross napkin ring in his cont-tail pocket with a dignified wave of his hand and left the room. There was un appalled silence around the table. Even the landlady appeared much disturbed.

Openhaps," suggested the half-ledroom boarder at length

FARMER" DEAN EXPECTED TO BE "NEARLY PARALYZED" AND HE WAS-SENATOR

STEWART DID NOT APPEAR. Chautauqua, N. Y., July 29 .- The long-expected debate on the silver question came off to-day, with variations from the original announcement. Con gressman Michael D. Harter, of Ohio, arrived in ue season, but Senator William M. Stewart, Nevada, did not come. A man known as "Farmer" Dean, of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., came as a subagement had expected Senator Stewart up to within twenty minutes before the hour for the debate.

Mr. Harter consented to speak only on condition as a substitute. Mr. Dean did so. He spoke first for one hour, and was followed by Mr. Harter for another hour. Then Mr. Dean spoke fifteen min- lron Shipbuilders. Branches 16, 26, 36, 39 and utes, Mr. Harter fifteen, and Mr. Dean again five. Mr. Dean did not keep closely to the question, which was: "Resolved, That the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver in the ratio of 16 to 1 should be restored."

get pulverized in the discussion, but he had rather dreds of bollermakers became so restless that they pulverized a thousand times than not to have could not wait until the day. cited section 14 of an act of 1792, which was the men of Branch No. 16 have struck. first one relating to the silver question, and read dollar received a large amount of attention. "India and some of the other nations coin at the ratio of not appear that their struggle 15 to 1," said the speaker. "The real import of this debate is that the best interests of the country will be conserved by the return of the policy followed from 1792 to 1873. Ninety-nine per cent of the business of this country is done on credit. I want of the United States as in any other part.

"We want a large currency, enough to meet the where such conditions exist, prosperity is found, but where this is not the case, squalor and famine prevail. There is not gold enough in this coun-We have in existence \$23.26 cents per capita. That includes every dollar of greenbacks not redeemed. We ask only that silver be put on the same footing as gold. Senator they want it repealed. The silver men fought it because it was not equitable. If I borrow money to-day I ought to be obliged to pay back with money just as valuable, but under the present conlitions we may have to pay a third more. To-day shops and factories are closed and laborers are The country where the currency is steadily increasing is the prosperous one. When we have money famine we have the worst of all famines."

Mr. Dean closed by saying that he had deoted almost his entire time for the last seventeen years to studying political economy and Treas-

Mr. Harter was volciferously applauded as he Mr. Harter was volciferously applauded as he question of rose to take the negative. He said: "At the out- not unlikely set be it understood that this Government has no more right to assist the silver miners by payng them \$1.29 for a dollar's worth of sliver than a fraud. has to pay the farmer in the same ratio for his wheat. Never will my opponent succeed in bringing about a silver standard as long as we have schoolhouses and colleges and books. If volumes of money secures prosperity, as my opponent states, then the nation having the most noney would be the most prosperous. Is this true of the earth. If that theory were correct would be the halcyon days of this Republic. But, on the contrary, starvation is confronting many of upon to pass an act giving excellence and permanence to our system, rather than volume, as Dean wants you to believe.

"This Nation can never have too little or too | "This Nation can never have too little or too much money if the standard is at a parity with itself. To have too much money is as undesirable as too little. Volume is of little consequence. If 99 per cent of the business in this country is done upon credit is it not ninety-nine arguments why credit should be sound? I assert that England has not known such a condition as now confronts us since 1816, because of the solid standard maintained. "Uncle Sam's people are in a low financial condition. We call in such men as Sherman and Cleveland, and they say we have too much silver, but Stewart and Dean and such people tell you the Government wants more silver, like a man intoxicated who is ordered by an incompetent physician to drink a barrel of whiskey. No nation has ever successfully carried on business under

voted for it, so he is a conspirator according to his friends own argument. Mr. Harter's was a brilliant presentation of his side of the question. The popular sentiment seemed to be that "Farmer" Dean was accommo-dated by being "nearly pulverized."

THE DECLINE OF ERUDITION.

INTELLECTUAL ATTAINMENTS.

"Erudition is on the decline," said "Educated John," the waiter in a Park Place restaurant, to the dryg side merchant. "Yes, sir, there was a time not

Not long ago a woman, whose home is in Fifth-ave., ball a toucan sent her as a present. A friend who had been travelling in Brazil on his return sent the bird to her house. It was a beautiful bird with a marvellously large house. It was a heautiful bird with a marvellously large and gorgeously colored beak, its plumage was thoroughly tropical, and its long tall blazed with various fints. The footman was at once sent out for a cage, and brought back the largest he could find. Then the bird was transferred to its new home and was soon hopping about, much to the joy of the women of the house. There was consternation in the house, however, for the bird refused every delicacy which was offered it, and then began plucking out its tall feathers, which were carefully collected by the daughter of the house, who had them made into a fan. The case was getting desperate, so it was determined to telegraph to the main who had given the bird, and find out from him what it fed on. The answer came back "bananas" and promptly to the man and the control of who had given the bird, and had out from this what is fed on. The answer came back "bananas" and promptly a whole bunch was sent for, and the bird are voraciously. a whole bunch was sent for, and the bird ate voraciously. It had a bad habit, however, of quickly jerking its head from side to side, and by this means, sending small pleces of banana all over the drawing-room. Hanana is all right in its proper place, but forniture is not improved by a covering of this fruit, nor is the statue of a goddess enhanced in beauty by having one of sace eyes closed with a half-masticated piece of banana.

The bird therefore was relegated to a bathroom, but it did not seem to mind the change, and was apparently doing well. Unfortunately every one who went to see the bird took a banana or two, and the bird died from a surfeit of the followed by clear weather. The temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, July 30, 1 a. m.—Rain until about noon extended by clear weather. The temperature as observed by clear weather.

took a banum or two, and the bird deed from a surfeit of
the fruit. A few mornings ago the lady of the bouse
went to see how her pet was faring, when to her sorrow
she saw the bird lying dead on its back in the cage, but
with its passion strong even in death, for it grasped a
banama in one of its claws. The bird received a decent
purish and the cage is new empty.

Tribune Office, July 30, 1 a. m.—Rain until about non
yesterday was followed by clear weather. The temperatime ranged between 67 and 70 degrees, the average 173 is
being 125 lower than on the corresponding day last year
and 75 higher than on Priday.

In and near this city to-fay the weather will probable
be fair and warmer.

SILVER AT CHAUTAUQUA. | BOILERMAKERS MAY STRIKE

CONGRESSMAN M. D. HARTER IN DEBATE. ON AUGUST 1 THEY WILL DEMAND A WORK. ING DAY OF NINE HOURS.

THE EMPLOYERS SAY THEY CANNOT GRANT IT A STRIKE AT THIS TIME WILL INVOLVE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES-MANY OTHER

UNION MEN WOULD STOP WORK An agitation for a workday of nine hours will & begun on August 1 by the Bollermakers' Union of this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Indeed, the act at from almost any standpoint, the demand to be pears to be serious, and it is likely that its re-

will be far more serious. Just as surely as the de mand is made there will be a strike. The technical name of the Botlermakers' Union 1 45 have about 2,500 members in New-York, B and Jersey City. At the convention held at Chicag in June the action in question was decided on Bollermakers now work ten hours a day.

When it became known that August 1 "Farmer" Dean began by saying he expected to fixed upon for the beginning of the movement, He have been a few strikes already. In Jersey City the

The quality of work required from a boilermaker ets of Congress relating to the subject. The trade is so high that the men feel confident that the struggle will not be protracted. start a series of sympathetic strikes, lockouts and suspensions that may extend to and affect nearly every trade in and near the metropolis. The boiler makers of this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City are all skilled workmen. While it is true that there is no a great amount of work for these artisans, yet the are required to do high class work. This necessitate slow work. Bollermakers who come here from demands of trade and commerce. In the nations West are inclined to be more rapid workmen, but they lack in skill what they seem to make speed. Thus it would be difficult to fill the place the men here in the event of a strike. The employers of the bollermakers here say

they cannot afford to shorten the workday one hour

profits of their trade, they say, are so small that any such concession would seriously their resources. A strike of the botlermakers will throw out of employment about 7,500 men in kindre trades. So, within a week after a strike has been ordered, nearly 10,000 men must be idle. But this large number of men does not repre bers of sympathizers in other trades may be relied upon to strike. The stringency of the money upon to strike. The stringency of the money market is felt keenly by the workingmen, and this is quickly taken advantage of by the Socialists, who urge the men to "retaliate" against their employers.

To-day the different phases of the present difficulty will be discussed at a meeting of the local officers of the International Brotherhood of Beilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders. The officers will also discuss the question of protection against foreign labor. It is not unlikely that, in discussing this important subject, some remarks may be made about the members of the Brotherhood who last year voted for the candidates who declared that protection against foreign labor was a fraud.

a fraud.

The aggrieved men say that foreign vessels make a practice of coming to American ports, where they have a little tinkering done to their vessels, where upon they obtain American registry. It is an easy matter, the bollermakers say, for these vessel owners to represent the cost of the repuirs to be one-tind of the vessel's value, thus obtaining American registry.

England to-day is the most prosperous nation THEY TORE THEIR CHARTER TO SHREDS DISGRAGEFUL FIGHT AT A MEETING OF KNIGHT

OF LABOR-AN OFFICE STRIPPED

OF ITS FURNITURE. There was a disgraceful quarrel at a meeting of the Local Assembly of Knights of Labor, clothing cutter affiliated with National Trades Assembly No. 231, last The meeting was held in the Florence Building, at Second-ave, and First-st. It had been called to hear charges against Walter Westbrook, the master workman, and Isaac Brown, the foreman. Westbrook came to the meeting and announced that James A. Weight, the master workman of the National Trades Assembly, had suspended the Local As-

sembly for illegal practices. "What Hiegal practices! Name them!" shouted nore than a hundred men.

Before the members realized what Westbrook was doing, he reached for the charter of the Ass which was hanging on the wall. As he seized it the members jumped on him. There was a lively, free damage was done to all concerned. The Westbrook and Brown ejected and charges were immediately preferred against them. embers of the Assembly went to the executive office, at No. 7 Great Jones-st., where they found that the offices had been stripped of their furniture. All the books had been removed. There was much excitement and many threats of violenwere made against Westbrook & Brown, who could

A CONVERSATION WITH MONKEYS

"Friedliton is on the decline," said "Educated John," in a Park Place restaurant, to the dryg sels merchant. "Yes, sir, there was a time not far remote when education was more general, and well do I remember the day when your humble servitor purveyed viands to whole tablefuls of individuals of the most perfoand credition. Certainly, sir, I can recommend that tripe to be like Caesar's wife, above suspleton. Californic learet! Well it is not the wine which was poured from the purple rim of the wine skin in the days of old Maccenas, nor does it compare with the rare old Masses with which Horses librated the Muses. Burgandy and Chablis have a more butter than the ages themselves. Jules Richard received this statement with an increditous smile, and they said the which it is my proud privilege to serve to a gentlement of such a rare and varied crudition as vourself.

"But I digress. I was about to relate a little incident illustrating the decline of intellectuality in Park Place. You remember that bandsome man with the black monstache, who was accustomed to dimeter every evening in company with a far, rosy-faced man. I know not who his companion was, although like the departed Erummel I was often prompted to inquire. Who is your fat felend? Well, there was a refined intellectuality in the gentlemants connease, and I was often minded to address him upon subjects which are nearer also to the ideal that are lurile stap and with for two. One evening this same gentleman came here without his for the ferromanness of the wine and subjects which are nearer also to the ideal that are lurile stap and with for two. One evening lines are generally and said, who had the propagate of the speaking tube and called which was a result that the had the same and the propagate of the speaking tube and called which and said, who had the propagate of the speaking tube and called which and stages of care and the propagate which and stages of the propagate of the speaking tube and called which like the propagate is the decline of the lead of Professor Evans in The Popular Science Monthly,

exhausted on a chair. Thank you, sir, this will enable me to purchase another Elzevir."

NEWPORT WELCOMES THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS.
Newport, R. L. July 29.—Admiral Kaznakoff and other officers of the Eussian feet paid their respects to Mayor Horion at the City Hall this morning. The Mayor, in an impressive speech, extended to them the freedom of the city during their stay here. Admiral Kaznakoff responded.

A RIRD'S RULING PASSION STRONG TO.

For New-England, generally fair; west winds; slightly

warmer.
For Eastern New-York, fair; west winds; warmer For Fastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaw al showers to-night; generally fair on Sunday; variable